

THE MOUNTAINAIR INDEPENDENT

VOLUME II.

MOUNTAINAIR, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918.

No. 50.

NEW RULES CONCERNING WHEAT FLOUR

All Must Use Some Substitutes in Order that Allies and Soldiers May Not Suffer

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 3.—Effective Sunday, September 1, a new wheat conservation program was announced by the United States Food Administration, which is of paramount interest at this time. The revised regulations are herewith printed and should be carefully read and followed:

"The recent careful survey by the Food Administrators of the United States, France, England and Italy of the food resources of the 229,000,000 people fighting against Germany shows that to maintain enough supplies and necessary reserves against disaster there must be maintained in all countries a conservation of wheat flour during the coming year. It has been agreed that the wheat bread of Allies shall contain 20 per cent other grains than wheat and it is only just that we should bear our share in this saving and our bread should be at least universal with those who are suffering more greatly from the war than ourselves.

"Distribution and transportation circumstances in the United States render it necessary to rely very largely on voluntary action to enforce this mixture. The victory bread so made is wholesome and there is no difficulty in preparation. We desire to emphasize the fact that mixtures outlined below are for wheat bread and the saving of wheat flour but they are not intended to displace the large use of corn bread. We must use the mixture with wheat flour in addition to our normal consumption of corn bread. For this purpose regulations are formulated below, effective from September 1, providing first, for the preparation and marketing, by the manufacturing and distributing trades of the country, of a mixed flour complying with the international policy which will be available for purchase by the household. Second, in regulations covering the case where straight wheat flour is sold by retailer, that at the same time 20 per cent of other cereal flours must be sold coincidentally. Third, requiring that all bakers' bread shall contain 20 per cent of other cereals and the Food Administration relies upon the householders of the country to mix at least 20 per cent of the substitute cereals into the wheat flour at home for all uses. Corn meal for use of corn bread should be purchased separately from combination sales.

Victory Mixed Flour

"It is desired to insure supply of ready mixed flours on market and to have millers and dealers of all kinds encourage the use and sale of this flour so that the country may be able to be on a mixed flour basis without necessity of retailers making combination sales of flour and substitutes. All such mixed flours made according to the following regulations should be labeled 'Victory Mixed Flour' and are to be labeled with the ingredients in order of their proportion. The flours so mixed must be milled in accordance with the standards of the United States Food Administration. No mixed flours (except pancake flours) shall be made or manufactured except in the exact proportions as outlined below. Mixed wheat and barley flour shall be in the proportion of four pounds wheat flour to one pound barley flour. Mixed wheat and corn flour shall contain the proportion of four pounds wheat flour to one pound corn flour. Mixed wheat, barley and corn flour shall contain the proportions of eight pounds wheat flour to one pound barley and one pound corn flour. Mixed wheat and rye flour shall contain the proportion of three pounds wheat flour and not less than two pounds rye flour. Whole wheat, entire wheat or graham flour or meal shall contain at least ninety-five per cent of the wheat berry. All the above victory flour may be sold without substitutes but at no greater price from the miller, wholesaler or retail dealer than in the case of standard wheat flour.

Standard Wheat Flour

"The new regulations supersede the fifty-fifty rule. The retail dealer selling standard wheat flour is required to carry in stock either barley flour, corn meal or corn flour, and with every sale of wheat flour, must sell a combination of some one or more of these in the proportion of one pound substitutes to each four pounds of wheat flour. No dealer may force any other substitutes in combination upon the consumer and the substitutes must conform to the standards fixed by the United States Food Administration. There are some localities where other substitutes are available and which retailers may wish to carry. In order to meet this situation, the following flours may also be sold in such combinations in lieu of the above flours, if the consumer so demands, at the rate of one pound to each four pounds wheat flour—that is kaffir flour, milo flour, feterita flour and meals, rice flour, oat flour, peanut flour, bean flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour and buckwheat flour. Pure rye flour or meal may be sold as a substitute but must be sold in proportion of at least two pounds of rye with three pounds of wheat flour. The foregoing rules apply to all custom and exchange transactions as well as sales of flour to farmers unless modified by special announcement of the Federal Food Administrator of the state where the mill is located, acting with the approval of the zone committees.

"In compliance with the general situation above, the following alterations are made in the rules and regulations governing baking trade:

"Rule 1-A—The consumption of wheat flour in bakery products not to exceed 70 per cent of the 1917 consumption is hereby rescinded.

"Rule 2-A—Wheat flour substitutes for bakers remain as heretofore with the exception of rye which will be a substitute when used upon a basis of not less than 40 per cent which is two pounds of rye flour to every three pounds of standard wheat flour. When rye is used in this proportion or a greater proportion, no other substitutes are required. If less than this proportion of rye flour is used, the difference between such amount used and 40 per cent must be made up of other substitutes.

"Rule 4-A—Bakers will be required to use one pound substitutes to each four pounds wheat flour in all bakery products, including bread, except in Class 3-A crackers, in which only 10 per cent substitutes other than rye are required. The use of the name Victory will be allowed in all products containing the above proportions of substitutes.

"Revisions of Previous Rules

"The previous rules limiting licenses, millers, wholesalers, retailers, and bakers to 30 days' supply of flour will be changed to permit a 60 days' supply. The rules limiting sales by retailers of wheat flour to an eighth of a barrel in cities and a quarter barrel in scarcely settled districts are rescinded. The rule limiting the sale of flour by millers to wholesalers or wholesalers to retailers in combination with substitutes or certificates therefore and the rule restricting the sale of 70 per cent previous sales, are rescinded. Manufacturers of alimentary pastes and wheat breakfast foods are limited to their normal consumption wheat or wheat flour with understanding that they are not to unduly expand their ordinary consumption of wheat. Rules prohibiting the starting of new plants ready for operation prior to July 1, 1918, are rescinded."

"Rule 1-A—The consumption of wheat flour in bakery products not to exceed 70 per cent of the 1917 consumption is hereby rescinded.

"Rule 2-A—Wheat flour substitutes for bakers remain as heretofore with the exception of rye which will be a substitute when used upon a basis of not less than 40 per cent which is two pounds of rye flour to every three pounds of standard wheat flour. When rye is used in this proportion or a greater proportion, no other substitutes are required. If less than this proportion of rye flour is used, the difference between such amount used and 40 per cent must be made up of other substitutes.

"Rule 4-A—Bakers will be required to use one pound substitutes to each four pounds wheat flour in all bakery products, including bread, except in Class 3-A crackers, in which only 10 per cent substitutes other than rye are required. The use of the name Victory will be allowed in all products containing the above proportions of substitutes.

"The previous rules limiting licenses, millers, wholesalers, retailers, and bakers to 30 days' supply of flour will be changed to permit a 60 days' supply. The rules limiting sales by retailers of wheat flour to an eighth of a barrel in cities and a quarter barrel in scarcely settled districts are rescinded. The rule limiting the sale of flour by millers to wholesalers or wholesalers to retailers in combination with substitutes or certificates therefore and the rule restricting the sale of 70 per cent previous sales, are rescinded. Manufacturers of alimentary pastes and wheat breakfast foods are limited to their normal consumption wheat or wheat flour with understanding that they are not to unduly expand their ordinary consumption of wheat. Rules prohibiting the starting of new plants ready for operation prior to July 1, 1918, are rescinded."

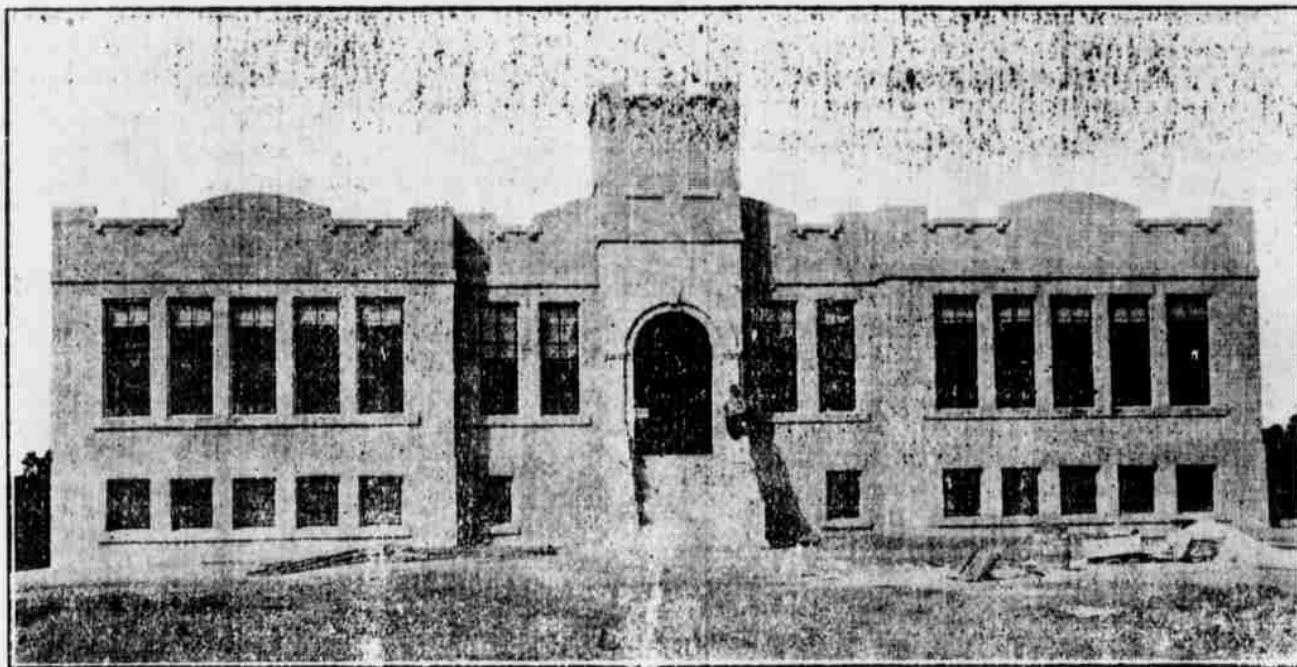
"The previous rules limiting licenses, millers, wholesalers, retailers, and bakers to 30 days' supply of flour will be changed to permit a 60 days' supply. The rules limiting sales by retailers of wheat flour to an eighth of a barrel in cities and a quarter barrel in scarcely settled districts are rescinded. The rule limiting the sale of flour by millers to wholesalers or wholesalers to retailers in combination with substitutes or certificates therefore and the rule restricting the sale of 70 per cent previous sales, are rescinded. Manufacturers of alimentary pastes and wheat breakfast foods are limited to their normal consumption wheat or wheat flour with understanding that they are not to unduly expand their ordinary consumption of wheat. Rules prohibiting the starting of new plants ready for operation prior to July 1, 1918, are rescinded."

REGISTRATION DAY A BUSY DAY

This is a busy day at registration headquarters in Mountainair, County Superintendent Burt's office. From the very opening at seven o'clock both Registrant Burt and his assistant, Jim Payne, have been rushed, with a double line in waiting.

Every thief would like to keep himself unspotted.

If a man is unable to boast of what his ancestors accomplished, it's up to him to do something worth while.



MOUNTAINAIR PUBLIC SCHOOL

MOUNTAINAIR SCHOOLS OPENED LAST MONDAY

High School Attendance Larger than ever Before; Enrollment 147

The Mountainair schools opened last Monday morning with an enrollment of one hundred forty-seven, twenty-nine of whom are doing High School work. A number have not entered yet on account of rush work on the farms, who will come in later on. The work has started off nicely, with both teachers and pupils ready to go to work. County Superintendent C. L. Burt and Superintendent S. W. Parton each made an address to the students gathered in the auditorium.

The teachers, who have taken up the work, are:

Miss Alice Hoyland, Primary and 1st grades.

Mrs. T. E. Rodgers, 2d and 3rd grades.

Miss Anna L. Doyle, 4th and 5th grades.

Mrs. J. E. Veal, 6th and 7th grades.

Miss Mildred Webb, English and History, 8th grade and High School.

S. W. Parton, Mathematics and Zoology, 8th grade and High School, and supervision of the schools.

BREAKS ARM WHEN CRANKING CAR

Hollis King had the misfortune to break his arm last Friday, while cranking a car. Mrs. White drove out to the Ranger Station to consult with Mr. King on business. When she was ready to return to town, she asked Mr. King to crank the car for her, as it had a habit of "kicking," and her storage battery was run down. Hollis jumped up to crank the car, with the result that it "kicked" him breaking the bone just above the wrist. A local surgeon reduced the fracture, and he is carrying the arm in a sling.

CALLED TO TRAINING AT STATE COLLEGE

The following list of young men were called to the State College on the 31st of August, for Mechanical training, preparatory to going to the front:

W. G. Simmons, McIntosh.
Wm. T. Daniels, Mountainair.
Clarence Ogier, Manzano.
Elmer Shaw, Mountainair.
Herman D. Raff, Encino.
Harry G. Hall, Estancia.
W. J. Miller, Lucy.
Ben Bailey, Willard.
Oscar B. Cooper, Mountainair.

OPTOMETRIST COMING

Dr. Harper Sproull, optometrist has requested that we announce his return to Mountainair professionally, the 17th to 20th of September, 1918. This will be the doctor's fifth trip to Mountainair, and all since the 1st have been by request. Each time he has made new acquaintances and gained new patients. Those whose eyes need attention will do well to see him while here.

Always view a scene with a mule in it from the foreground.

Yes, Constant, as a national institution the overcoat is now eclipsed by the shade tree.

LUCY SCHOOLS USE TWO LARGE MOTOR TRUCKS

To Gather Children and Transport Them to and from School This Winter

J. B. White of Lucy, one of the members of the Board of Directors of the Lucy schools, was in Mountainair Monday evening to consult with County Superintendent Burt. In conversation with a representative of the Independent, Mr. White said that the school board at Lucy had purchased two large auto trucks, and had engaged drivers who go out each morning and bring in the children, and take them home again at night. One truck goes north, and the other south from town on regular schedules. One of the children must walk a mile to reach the route, while all of the rest have shorter distances to go to meet the trucks. There is a regular schedule, so that the pupils know just at what hour and minute to be on hand, exactly as if taking the train, and there are no waits.

School opened Monday, with an enrollment of fifty-nine the first day. More will come in as the rush of work is completed.

The Lucy people are planning to erect a new modern building, having voted bonds in the sum of \$12,000 for that purpose. The plans call for a four room building, one of which will be an auditorium 30x60 feet, besides library, etc.

Lucy is the first district in the county to try out the auto trucks in bringing in the children, and the people are to be congratulated on having taken the lead in the matter.

WHAT THEY DO "OVER THERE"

The Colonel Led the Parade When the Men Celebrated American Victory

One of the regiments which took part in the "Soissons Push" was relieved in the line just after nightfall, marched back and established camp at the edge of a peaceful village. About 1 o'clock the next afternoon the soldier awoke, partook of a late breakfast of coffee, bread and beans, and began to talk it over.

At 1:30 the bandmaster called his command together and marched it to headquarters to serenade the colonel. They began with "Over There," with the accent on "We won't be back till its over." Everybody at headquarters sang the refrain, including the colonel. "But," said the colonel, at the conclusion of the piece, if you want to serenade somebody, serenade the men. Come on I'll go with you."

With the colonel, marching at its head, the band made the round of the regiment, serenading each battalion in turn.

"This is my party," said the colonel, "for the best regiment of fighting men in the world."—Stars and Stripes, official newspaper of the A. E. F.

"DRY ZONE" MEASURE PASSED BY CONGRESS

Washington, Sept. 9.—Without a dissenting vote, the house today passed, after a few minutes' consideration, the senate resolution empowering the President to establish prohibition zones around munition factories, mines and shifvards and other war production plants.

When told to take a back seat the average man will take affront.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

Patriotism and Thrift is Being Developed by Campaigns to save World

The United States entered the war on April 6, 1917, says the Official Bulletin, and 18 days later by a practically unanimous vote Congress passed the Liberty Loan Bond Bill.

On May 2 the first Liberty Loan was announced, on May 14 the details were made public, and on the 15th the campaign began and closed one month later. The issue was for \$2,000,000,000 the bonds bearing 3½ per cent interest and running for 15-30 years. The bonds carried the conversion privilege, entitling the holder, if he chose, to convert them into bonds of a later issue bearing a higher rate of interest.

Four and a half million subscribers from every section of the country, representing every condition, race, and class of citizens, subscribed for more than \$3,000,000,000 of the bonds.

The outstanding features of the first Liberty Loan were the promptness with which it was arranged and conducted, the patriotism of the news papers, banks, corporations, organizations, and people generally in working for its success, and the heavy oversubscription of more than 50 per cent.

The second Liberty Loan campaign opened on October 1, 1917, and closed on October 27. The bonds of this issue bear 4 per cent interest and run for 10-25 years. They carry the conversion privilege. Nine million subscribers subscribed to \$4,617,532,000 of the bonds, an oversubscription of 54 per cent.

This campaign was marked with the same enthusiastic support of the public as its predecessor. The labor and fraternal organizations were especially active in this campaign and the women of the country did efficient organized work which greatly contributed to the success of the loan.

The third Liberty Loan campaign opened on April 6, 1918, one year exactly after our entrance into the war, and closed on May 4. The bonds of this issue bear 4½ per cent interest and run for 10 years, are not subject to redemption prior to maturity, and carry no conversion privilege. The loan was announced for \$3,000,000,000, but the right was reserved to accept all additional subscriptions. Seventeen million subscribers subscribed for \$4,170,019,650 of the bonds.

A great feature of this loan was its very wide distribution among the people and throughout the Union and the fact that the country districts promptly and heavily subscribed to the loan in a great measure making up their quotas earlier than the cities. Secretary McAdoo pronounced this loan the soundest of national financing.

A little over a year ago there was some 300,000 United States bondholders; there are now nearly 25,000,000. Awakened patriotism has made the American people a saving people, a bond buying people.

The fourth Liberty Loan campaign will begin Saturday, Sept. 28, and will close October 19th. No American doubts its success; no good American will fail to contribute to its success. The blood of our men fallen in Europe calls to us; our answer must be and will be worthy of them and our country.

SPECIAL MEETINGS

Elder Isaac R. Greathouse, a Primitive Baptist minister will conduct services at the Liberty Schoolhouse, district No. 50, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, October 4, 5 and 6. All are invited, and special attention will be given those who come from a distance.

STATE UNIVERSITY PREPARING FOR LARGE NUMBERS

Application for Enrollment Will Reach Three Hundred the Coming Term

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 10.—Opening of the University of New Mexico for military training under provisions of the Students' Army Training Corps has brought a response from New Mexico young men which has far exceeded the expectations of the University authorities, and has made necessary a complete revision of equipment plans for the year.

The original requirement for establishing the military training unit here was 100 men. Today a total of 355 men have registered for the Student Army Training Corps drill and college work here and at the rate applications are pouring in the number will reach three hundred before the end of the week. By fast work the University authorities have arranged to take care of three hundred men, and more should the registrations exceed that number. All of the buildings built for the National guard training camp, on the University campus, last year, have been taken over by the University. These buildings are already piped for sewerage and water, with electric light equipment. They will be painted on the outside and refinished inside so as to make them thoroughly comfortable. The buildings are all on the campus and are within two minutes' walk of the laboratories and other buildings, and also of the street car line.

At the same time rush orders have been placed for additional engineering and other equipment needed to cover all branches of the training especially desired for young men who may be called into active service. A complete new equipment of athletic material has been received.

The unexpected enrollment in the military division has made it necessary to double dining hall accommodations, but this will have been accomplished by the time the University opens on October 1st.

WANTED: A TRADEMARK FOR NEW MEXICO PINTO BEANS

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 10.—A cash prize of \$25.00 is being offered by the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce for the best design of an emblem and trademark for the use of the New Mexico Bean Growers Association. The object of the Chamber of Commerce in holding the contest is to secure a trademark which will advertise both New Mexico beans and New Mexico. As a result of last year's advertising campaign by the U. S. Food Administration, pinto beans will soon be on sale in every city in the United States, and accordingly an attractive trademark appearing on every sack, it is believed, interest hundreds of thousands of people in the Sunshine State.

Contestants should submit their designs, preferably in colors, to the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, Albuquerque, New Mexico, by October 15. Designs must be simple enough to allow of printing on an ordinary 100 lb. burlap sack, the dimensions of which are 18 by 41 inches. It is required that the design include the words "New Mexico Pinto Beans," preferably forming the circumference of a circle, and also the words "New Mexico Bean Growers Association," preferably appearing horizontally below the circle. The special trademark should preferably appear within the circle, or as a bar extending across it horizontally. The scale of the drawing is not material. The right to reject any and all entries is reserved. All meritorious entries will be exhibited to the public at the office of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce. Selection of the best design will be made jointly by the Bean Growers Association and the Chamber of Commerce.

Here is a chance for patriotic citizens, including boys and girls attending school, to show their artistic talent, to render a great service to their home state, and to perform a notable patriotic service in developing the full use of the nation's food resources. The New Mexico pinto bean is fast gaining nationwide recognition as the equal of any bean in the world for both food value, flavor, and ease of preparation. The pinto is distinctly a New Mexico product, and through a good trademark, can be made to carry a message from New Mexico into every home in America.

Claude Byrom of Gatesville, Texas, has been here visiting the Doyle family and prospecting for a homestead.